MASTER OF ARTS
IN
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL MILITARY RELATIONS

THE 2000 ARMY AVIATION MODERNIZATION PLAN EFFECT ON ACTIVE COMPONENT ARMY AND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY

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This thesis examines the 2000 Army Aviation Modernization Plan using interviews, review of Program Objective Memorandums (POMs), Government Accounting Office (GAO) reports, records of congressional testimony and other supporting documents. It is argued that non-integration is culturally imbedded in the Army. The cyclic patterns of build-up and teardown of the Army before and after conflicts have been replaced by a necessity to provide one integrated and interoperable force capable of continuous full spectrum operations. There are four major findings: First, favorable changes are evident in planning and coordination activities. These epic efforts from the three components are bound to improve integration and interoperability. Secondly, inadequate funding of the 2000 Army Aviation Modernization Plan causes integration and interoperability to either remain constant or decrease. Thirdly, the Army National Guard needs the second multi-functional battalion in the RC Division structure to support dual mission requirements. Finally, the funding for the Comanche program is provided at the expense of Army National Guard and Active Component Army integration. Consideration should be given to cutting the RAH-66 program and applying alternative solutions that improve integration and interoperability of the Army while modernizing the components concurrently.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Air Vehicles

KEYWORDS: U.S. Army Aviation Modernization, Integration, Interoperability, Helicopter Upgrades and Army Aviation, Active and Reserve Component Integration

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THE CONTINUED TRANSITION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE: RESERVE FORCE INTEGRATION AND UTILIZATION

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In the past decade, South Africa has undergone radical transitions in government, social integration, and direction. The most remarkable is the restructuring of the military, which included integration of former homeland defense units, the South African Defense Force (SADF), Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA – a military arm of the PAC), and the incorporation of Um Khonto we Sizwe (MK – militant wing of the ANC) members into the new South African National Defense Force (SANDF). The new democratic government implemented civilian control measures and added transparency to all military operations. The

integration and transition led to drastic downsizing of the active component, new involvement of the reserves, drastic cuts in military spending and complete reorganization of the Ministry of Defense. Today, success of the young democracy depends on the state's ability to address plaguing social crisis of education, housing, unemployment, and AIDS. Simply put, South Africans face limitless challenges with severe economic and financial constraints. Already the benchmarks highlighted in the *1998 Defence and Review* and *1996 White Paper on Defence* are no longer viable due to budget constraints.

This thesis argues that given the prominence of severe budget limitations, significant social issues, and increasing economic concerns, the Reserve Force can play a crucial role in South Africa's future in terms of regional stability and democratic stability within its borders. The thesis also asserts that a well-structured reserve facilitates a smaller active force while improving countrywide social conditions and minimizing Ministry of Defense budgetary requirements.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Civil-Military Relations)

KEYWORDS: African National Congress, Reserve Force, Civilian Control, Civil-Military Relations, Ministry of Defense, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, Negotiations, Southern Africa, South Africa, South African National Defense Force, South African Defense Force, Democratic Consolidation

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPERATIVES AND THE NEOREALIST STATE: IRAN AND REALPOLITIK

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This thesis argues that pragmatic, neorealist interests—reducing Iran's international isolation, opening avenues for economic cooperation and commercial exchange, restoring religious and cultural links, and safeguarding the mutually advantageous relationships with influential powers in the region—are the true foundations of Iranian national security and foreign policy decisionmaking. Iran's imperative has been—and still *is*—focused on the pragmatic national security interests of the nation-state model vice the ideological potential for spreading its brand of Islamic revolution abroad. The causes of these Islamic revolutionary groups, no matter how noble in the Iranian leaderships' eye, do not outweigh the more classic nation-state decisionmaking process that the Iranian government undergoes when it determines the best course of action on an issue of foreign policy and/or national security—or *realpolitik*. It is the neorealist approach which always wins out in national security matters of a state. Presented are four case studies of Iranian relations with Azerbaijan, Turkey, Israel, and four Persian Gulf States (the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia). What each reveals is an Islamic Iran whose policy decisions and actions compelled by the rational, state model of neorealism and not ideology.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (National Security Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Middle East, Persian Gulf, Iran, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Central Asia, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, UAE, Oman, Israel, Arab-Israeli Peace Process, Neorealism, Balance of Power, Alliances, National Security Policy

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL MILITARY RELATIONS

TRANSITION FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACEBUILDING:
TRAINING AND EDUCATION IMPLICATIONS
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This thesis argues that the current peace operations training and education process is inadequate because it fails to incorporate peacebuilding, defined as: providing a secure environment that allows economic, political, humanitarian, and social development, which are the conditions necessary for the establishment of a self-sustaining, lasting peace. Absent the training for and conduct of peacebuilding operations (PBO), the military cannot withdraw from an area of operations because the conditions necessary for self-sustaining, lasting peace will not have been established, only conditions that prevent the re-emergence of violence. PBO take place during the period in which the former warring factions and society institutionalize or consolidate peace. Although force may be necessary at times to control violence, the military must rely on other methods and skills in order to continue the peace process towards the eventual objective of a self-sustaining, lasting peace. Leaders and soldiers must be educated and trained in these other methods, and provided the tools to determine when to employ these methods and when to use force to achieve missions objectives. This thesis will examine the missions the military may be asked to perform, and the kinds of training and education necessary to prepare the military for these missions.